

Cabinet okays spending of budget funds

AMMAN (Petra) — The Government on Wednesday gave approval to various ministries and departments to start spending from the 1987 budget allocations. The order gives details about filling vacant posts and the manner in which the different departments will dispense with their allocations during the current fiscal year. According to a Cabinet statement, a total of 5,816 new jobs in various departments and ministries have been created and are distributed as follows: the Ministry of Education — 3,500; the Ministry of Health — 1,100; the Ministry of Higher Education — 250; the Telecommunications Corporation — 75; the Ministry of Communications — 200; the Ministry of Interior — 75; and the rest of the ministries and departments — 616. These new positions will be filled in addition to 1,242 posts already vacant in different ministries.

Volume 12 Number 3434

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY MARCH 26-27, 1987, RAJAB 26-27, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King receives Senegalese message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday received a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The message was delivered to the King on Wednesday at the Royal Court by Senegalese envoy Ahmad Khalid Naysi, president of the Islamic Agricultural Corporation in Senegal.

King sends good wishes to Bangladesh

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to Bangladeshi President General Hussein Mohammad Ershad congratulating him on the occasion of Bangladesh's National Day. In his cable the King wished President Ershad continuing good health and happiness and the people of Bangladesh further progress and prosperity.

Pertini's condition worsens in hospital

ROME (AP) — Former President Sandro Pertini, 91, who collapsed Monday during a funeral, took a turn for the worse Wednesday and doctors said they will install a pacemaker. A medical bulletin issued by the Rome Polyclinic Hospital said Mr. Pertini's condition had been improving but worsened during the night. Mr. Pertini collapsed during the state funeral for an air force general killed last Friday in an attack claimed by leftists.

Tindemans to meet U.N. chief on Mideast

BRUSSELS (AP) — The chairman of the European Community Council of Ministers, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, will go to New York Thursday for talks with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar about the Middle East, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. The EEC last month gave its support to the idea of a U.N.-sponsored international conference to solve the Arab-Israel conflict. Mr. Tindemans will also discuss with Mr. Perez de Cuellar the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation in southern Africa and Central America, the ministry added. The Belgian foreign minister has said earlier that he was ready to go to the Middle East if chances existed for promoting the idea of an international conference.

Muslim Brotherhood enters Egypt polls

CAIRO (R) — A spokesman for the Muslim Brotherhood said Wednesday he hoped his banned organisation and its opposition party allies would win 30 per cent of votes in next month's parliamentary elections in Egypt. The Muslim Brotherhood is circumventing a ban on its activities dating back to 1954 by allying itself with the National Liberal Party and the Socialist Labour Party for the elections on April 6. It won eight seats in 1984 in the last elections to the 448-seat People's Assembly (parliament) when it stood in partnership with the opposition Wafd Party.

INSIDE

- Egypt demands withdrawal of Libyan troops from Sudan, page 2
- Jordan marks Israel's Mi'raj today, page 3
- America is the Jews' "promised land," page 4
- English-Japanese teaching in Jordan: the role of the teacher, page 5
- Prince Abdullah sees off air race to Rome, page 6
- Britain defends oil policy, page 7
- Death toll goes up in Pakistan in 'Afghan air raids, page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جريدة الأردن للدراسات والنشر عن المؤسسة العربية الأردنية (الرأي)

1,000 children held hostage

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A man and a woman armed with rifles and hand grenades stormed a primary school on Wednesday and took about 1,000 children hostage, police and school officials said. Teacher Ardy Zeledon told reporters the captors had asked for Red Cross representatives to come to the school and demanded safe passage to Nicaragua. Zeledon said the pair had surrounded themselves with their hostages. There was no immediate word on the reaction of the children or under what conditions they were being held. The man and woman burst into the San Jacinto unified school in a southern suburb of the capital at around 11 a.m. local (1700 GMT), Zeledon said. Treasury police spokesman General Rinaldo Golcher said the identity of one of the assailants was known but that it was not clear whether the pair belonged to any of the left-wing guerrilla groups fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadorean government. Gen. Golcher said the brother of one of the captors was on the scene trying to mediate and that the Red Cross was being prevented from entering the school while negotiations went on.

King reaffirms total commitment to efforts for int'l conference

Soviet team voices support for Jordan's endeavours

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday reaffirmed Jordan's total commitment to efforts for convening a U.N.-sponsored international conference describing it as the only way to achieve peace in the Middle East.

King Hussein was speaking at a meeting with a visiting Soviet delegation from the Supreme Soviet.

Vladimir Orlov, head of the delegation, conveyed to the King the Soviet Union's support for Jordan's endeavours for convening the conference. The meeting at the Royal Court was attended by Ismail Hijazi, deputy speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, and Hani Kheir, Parliament's secretary general.

Mr. Orlov said his country supported Arab rights and backed Jordan's position. He said that the Soviet Union supported the idea of forming a special committee to prepare for the proposed international conference to ensure its success.

Referring to the Gulf war, Mr. Orlov said the continuation of the fighting "is adversely affecting current efforts for ending the Middle East conflict."

The Soviet delegation met also with Ahmad Al Lawzi, speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, who paid tribute to Moscow and its support for Arab causes and rights and said that the views of both sides were identical on many world issues, specially nuclear disarmament and endeavours for enhancing world security and peace.

Mr. Orlov paid tribute to King Hussein's efforts on the international level to enlist support for the proposed Mideast conference which seeks to establish a lasting peace in the region.

strong ties of friendship between the two countries based on mutual respect and close cooperation," Mr. Lawzi said.

The speaker urged the Soviet Union to help bring an end to the Gulf war which he said was causing a tragedy to the people of the region.

Mr. Orlov said the root causes of tension in the region stemmed from Israel's expansionist policies and its persistence in ignoring peace initiatives.

Mr. Orlov and the delegation were later received by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. The minister and the delegation reviewed Jordanian-Soviet relations and Mr. Masri paid tribute to Moscow and its support for Arab causes and rights and said that the views of both sides were identical on many world issues, specially nuclear disarmament and endeavours for enhancing world security and peace.

Mr. Orlov paid tribute to King Hussein's efforts on the international level to enlist support for the proposed Mideast conference which seeks to establish a lasting peace in the region.



His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday confers with Mr. Vladimir Orlov, head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation currently on a visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

Ghali: U.S. stand over PLO hinders Washington's Mideast role

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt said Wednesday Washington's refusal to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) hindered its role in the search for a Middle East settlement.

"The United States is more qualified than any other power to help attain this solution," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told a symposium on Egyptian-American relations.

"But what hinders this positive U.S. contribution is certainly the refusal to talk to that organisation which is universally recognised as representing the Palestinian people, namely the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

Dr. Ghali underlined Egypt's support for an international Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices, saying it would give hope to Arabs and Israelis.

"The U.S. has its reservations on the idea, but I am convinced that the U.S. in its quest for peace, shall be willing to knock at every door," he said.

Dr. Ghali's remarks came one day after Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Abdul Meguid discussed details of the conference with a U.S. envoy, in what seemed to be a fresh sign of Washington's interest in exploring the idea.

In a separate statement marking the eighth anniversary of the U.S.-brokered Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Dr. Ghali said Israel was creating "additional obstacles" in the way of peace by continuing to occupy Arab territory.

"The treaty cannot be complete until the Palestinian people get their right to self-determination," he said.

The anniversary of the treaty, signed by the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, falls on Thursday.

In a further flurry of contacts, Mr. Abdul-Meguid had talks on Wednesday on the proposed conference with PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat's political adviser, Han Al Hassan, who delivered a message to President Hosni Mubarak from Mr. Arafat on Tuesday.

Israeli-Arab statement backs peace conference

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli and Palestinian groups led by former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Palestinian newspaper editor Hanna Siniora issued on Wednesday a rare joint statement calling for an international Middle East peace conference.

"Negotiations... should be conducted within the framework of an agreed international conference and directly between recognised and legitimate representatives of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian people..." the statement said.

"There were problems for both sides in signing but to me, we were paving the way for a PLO presence at the conference table," Mr. Siniora said.

The text was signed by three other Palestinians, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Nablus businessman Said and Basel Kanana, together with Mr. Eban and Labour parliamentarian Ora Namir.

The Palestinians who were due to withdraw support included Hebron ex-mayor Musataha Matache, lawyer Ziad Abu Ziad and newspaper editor Jack Khazou, sources said.

Israeli Labour parliamentarian Rafi Edri also decided against signing at the last moment, the sources added.

East bloc urges West to accept missiles deal

MOSCOW (R) — Warsaw Pact foreign ministers concluded their first meeting since last October on Wednesday with an appeal to the United States and its allies to accept a Soviet offer on removing all medium-range missiles from Europe.

"The signing of such an agreement would open the way for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe," a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vadim Loginov, told a news conference after the two-day talks.

He said the ministers had also called for an international convention on banning chemical weapons, urged an end to nuclear weapons tests and restated their opposition to the U.S. "Star Wars" plans for an anti-missile defence partly based in space.

The meeting, the first at ministerial level since shortly after the

U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik last October, was designed to set out Warsaw Pact views on arms control ahead of a visit to Moscow next month by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. Shultz's talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are expected to dwell on the Kremlin's offer to make a separate deal with the United States on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Loginov, addressing Western concerns over the Soviet Union's numerical superiority in shorter-range missiles, said Moscow was ready to open talks on these weapons as soon as an agreement on medium-range forces was achieved.

He said the Kremlin hoped for an accord that would reduce the number of shorter-range missiles.

Andreotti drops coalition efforts; early elections seen possible

ROME (R) — Veteran politician Giulio Andreotti abandoned his attempts to form a government on Wednesday, leaving Italy on course for early elections, political sources said.

Christian Democrat Andreotti told President Francesco Cossiga he was unable to reconstruct the outgoing five-party coalition after two weeks of negotiations, the sources added.

Political sources said that if Mr. Andreotti, five times prime minister and one of Italy's most experienced politicians, was unable to rebuild the coalition the task was probably impossible and elections, scheduled for next year, would have to be brought forward.

Elections could be held on May 31 if called by mid-April, they said.

BOOKS AT A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

The Book Exhibition at the Sayegh Commercial Centre in Abdali is displaying the latest in Politics, Art, Middle Eastern and Children's books from all countries of the world.

Open daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. until April 8.

Egypt demands withdrawal of Libyan troops from Sudan

CAIRO (Agencies) — Accusing Libya of "irresponsible actions," Egypt demanded on Wednesday withdrawal of Libyan troops said to have intruded into Sudan.

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid told reporters that Libya's behaviour threatens the stability of northern Africa.

Sudanese Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi told the Constituent Assembly, Sudan's parliament, on Monday that up to 1,000 Libyan troops were in western Sudan and that Tripoli had ignored repeated Sudanese demands that they be withdrawn.

He said Libya, instead of pulling out its men, had moved them westward toward the border with Chad for use in attacking government forces there.

The official Libyan News Agency JANA on Tuesday denied that Libya has troops in Sudan.

"Egypt fully supports the Sudanese government position in demanding the withdrawal of Libyan forces present on Sudanese territory adjacent to the Chad border," Mr. Abdul Meguid said.

Qadhafi: War could lead to Khomeini's downfall

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has said the "crazy war" between Iran and Iraq could lead to the collapse of Tehran's revolutionary Islamic government, a Palestinian magazine reported.

"The imperialist powers want to destroy the Iranian revolution and want Iraq to drown in this crazy war," Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying by Al Hurriyah, a weekly published by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

The DFLP provided a copy of the latest edition of the Cyprus-based magazine to Reuters in mainly Muslim west Beirut Wednesday. It did not say when Col. Qadhafi gave the Tripoli interview.

"... I fear the continuation of this war could lead to the collapse of the Iranian leadership," Col. Qadhafi said.

"The Iranians might disapprove of what I say. Of course I

mine this stability and threaten neighbouring countries."

He said Egypt also "condemns Libya's continued attacks on Chad," where France and the United States say 11,000 to 14,000 Libyan troops are supporting Chadian rebels against President Hissene Habre's army.

In N'djamena Chad's military high command said Wednesday troops killed 1,269 Libyan soldiers in routing a 5,000-strong force to capture Tripoli's major air base in northern Chad on Sunday.

It's first published casualty list from the fierce battle for Oued Doum Air Base, the high command said 438 Libyans were taken prisoner, while 29 Chadian soldiers were killed and 58 wounded.

It said the prisoners included the regional commander, Col. Khalifa Abdou Gassim Haster, while his deputy, Col. Gassim Ali Abu Nawar, was among the dead.

The Chadian army also captured substantial amounts of weaponry, including 11 Czechoslovak-made L-39 bombers, one Soviet Tupolev 22 bomber and one Soviet MiG-21 fighter.

It also destroyed six other aircraft, three helicopters, 47 T-55 tanks, as well as armoured vehicles and heavy artillery.

Egypt and Sudan are bound by a 1976 mutual defence pact and a "brotherhood charter" for close cooperation that was signed this year. Under the military pact, the two countries would aid each other in the event of external aggression.

Adam Moussa Madibou, Sudan's energy and mining minister, has ruled out military action by Sudan to expel the Libyans. In remarks to the official Sudan News Agency on Tuesday, he said the government was considering only diplomatic action.

"The presence of Libyan troops inside Sudan is a violation of Sudanese sovereignty," Mr. Abdul Meguid told reporters. "Egypt is keen on preserving the stability of the region and the security and territorial integrity of Sudan."

"Egypt holds that these irresponsible actions by Libya under-

mine this stability and threaten neighbouring countries."

He said Egypt also "condemns Libya's continued attacks on Chad," where France and the United States say 11,000 to 14,000 Libyan troops are supporting Chadian rebels against President Hissene Habre's army.

In N'djamena Chad's military high command said Wednesday troops killed 1,269 Libyan soldiers in routing a 5,000-strong force to capture Tripoli's major air base in northern Chad on Sunday.

It's first published casualty list from the fierce battle for Oued Doum Air Base, the high command said 438 Libyans were taken prisoner, while 29 Chadian soldiers were killed and 58 wounded.

It said the prisoners included the regional commander, Col. Khalifa Abdou Gassim Haster, while his deputy, Col. Gassim Ali Abu Nawar, was among the dead.

The Chadian army also captured substantial amounts of weaponry, including 11 Czechoslovak-made L-39 bombers, one Soviet Tupolev 22 bomber and one Soviet MiG-21 fighter.

It also destroyed six other aircraft, three helicopters, 47 T-55 tanks, as well as armoured vehicles and heavy artillery.

Court permits testimony of W. German in trial of Demjanjuk

WASHINGTON (USA) — A U.S. Defence Department official said March 24 that the interests of most of the civilised world are at stake in the Iran-Iraq war.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Frank Gaffney told a Foreign Press Centre briefing that the conflict affects more than those nations bordering the Gulf.

All countries that rely upon oil from that part of the world and that desire a stable Middle East "must appreciate that their interests are at stake there," he said at a briefing on the new Defence Department report entitled "Soviet Military Power, 1987."

Mr. Gaffney reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to achieve an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict "which will ensure that there is no victor, there is no loser, but that we are able to return to the status quo in a way that permits a basis for stability."

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grabitz of Hamburg, West Germany, from testifying, claiming the defence had not been given enough time to prepare for her testimony.

Mrs. Grabitz was the prosecutor in the 1972-76 trial of Nazi officers at Trawniki.

Demjanjuk's American attorney Mark O'Connor tried to block Helge Grab

Home news

Prince Hassan inaugurates 150-bed hospital in Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Wednesday inaugurated Al Nadim private hospital in Madaba which cost JD 2.5 million. Prince Hassan made a brief speech on the occasion reiterating His Majesty King Hussein's belief in the individual as the most precious possession of society and he praised the people of Madaba who undertook this vital project to ensure medical services for the city and its neighbouring regions. Building hospitals, schools and other social services is one of the most important element in the contribution towards a developed society, Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince also referred

to the Health Ministry's scheme to establish integrated health centres around the Kingdom, describing it as a means for providing primary care for all residents.

Later, Prince Hassan toured the hospital and was briefed on the services it will offer to Madaba residents.

The ceremony was attended by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Housing Corporation Director Shafiq Zawaideh, the Madaba district governor and other officials. The 150-bed hospital has three operating rooms and four outpatient clinics as well as a laboratory, an X-ray unit and other facilities — all built on a 14 dunum plot of land.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Week's road accidents claim 10 lives

AMMAN (Petra) — Ten people were killed and 148 others were injured in road accidents which occurred in the Kingdom in the past week, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Public Security Department. The bulletin said that the total number of accidents was 284, five per cent less than the number which occurred in the previous week.

Paediatrics seminar slated for April 2

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Paediatric Society (JPS) will hold an international paediatrics symposium at the Marriott Hotel in Amman between April 2 and 3 under the patronage of Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh. The symposium which will be under the theme "recent advances in paediatrics" will be attended by specialists from Jordan and other Arab and foreign countries who will tackle a host of issues related to children and their diseases.

No visas for Pharaoh Island

AQABA (Petra) — The Egyptian authorities are allowing Jordanian citizens to visit the Egyptian Island of Pharaoh, which is close to the port city of Aqaba, without a visa. The move was taken to encourage tourism to the island, according to Mr. Ahmad Ragheb Egypt's consul general here. He said that Jordanians wishing to visit the island should call at the consulate in Aqaba and produce valid passports so that they can obtain permits for the visit which can take place only between nine in the morning and five in the evening. According to Mr. Ragheb, the trip by boat from Aqaba to Pharaoh island takes no more than 40 minutes.

JNRCS to study plans for new centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) executive committee on Wednesday formed a special committee to prepare a study on designs and drawings for a project to set up a centre for Arab Red Crescent societies in Amman. The 18th conference of the Arab Red Crescent societies held recently in Qatar decided to set up this centre in Amman.

Air pollution — RSS takes steps to deal with a potential problem

By Fred Donovan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's rapid economic development and rising standard of living in the past decades have brought with them the attendant problem of pollution with which the developed world is all too familiar. Though water pollution from industrial waste has received much attention, the pollution of the air from auto and industrial emissions has not, until recently, been studied.

"There is a danger of an air pollution episode in Amman," warns Mr. Ayman Al Hassan, director of the air pollution division at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). This danger, while still only a potential one, needs to be addressed, says Mr. Al Hassan.

Citing an air pollution episode in Athens in which 200 people were injured, Mr. Al Hassan cautions about the similar topography of Amman. Like Athens, Amman is built among hills. "This restricts natural ventilation," he states.

The significant increase in the number of cars, combined with the lack of effective emission controls and the narrowness of the streets between the hills, threatens to create problems. According to Mr. Al Hassan, 80 per cent of the small and medium cars in Jordan are located in the Amman area. Many of these use diesel oil which emits sulphur dioxide which when burned can cause permanent damage to the respiratory system. The levels emitted by these diesel burning cars are estimated to be three times the international limit.

Monitoring units

The RSS, in cooperation with the Canadian-based International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and Environment Canada, has begun monitoring the level of pollutants in the air. IDRC is providing the financial assistance, and Environment Canada the equipment and technical assistance.

Through this Jordanian-Canadian cooperation, four fixed and one mobile monitoring systems became operational in February of last year. The four fixed systems are located in the Amman area — downtown, Mafraq, Jabal Al Nasr, and at the RSS head-



Narrow, busy streets in downtown Amman, nestled at the foot of the capital's hills, act as trap for pollution and restrict natural ventilation (J.T. file photo)

although it did endorse the idea, relates Dr. Tel

Asphalt factories relocated

Though his department has not conducted a study of the level of pollutants in the air, it has already taken steps to curb air pollution, according to Dr. Al Tel. One example is the department's action against the asphalt mixing factories. Many of these factories, located to the west of Amman, were spewing dust and pollutants into the air, and the predominantly west-to-east winds were carrying this into Amman.

Through a licensing system, the department succeeded in having the factories moved to the east of Amman, so that the winds took the dust into the desert. Also the factories were required to install filters, relates Dr. Tel. "I regard this as a good step for the environment in Amman," he asserts.

Once the study has been completed and some firm results arrived at, he suggests that the data be used to set up national standards. "We decided to start early to be able to set up national standards before the problem gets out of hand," he says.

In full agreement with the need for national standards is Dr. Sufian Al Tel, director of the Department of Environment and the Department of Regional Planning. He concurs that standards should be established to regulate industrial and auto emissions.

"We need the data before we can draw up specifications. They are the easy part," he says.

His department is looking to acquire instruments or to pay the RSS to conduct studies of air pollution levels. Unfortunately, the government did not allocate money for such a study in its five-year development plan,

Queen Noor calls for appropriate strategies to deal with drug abuse



Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday chairs a meeting at Sports City to assess the results and recommendations of two symposia on drug abuse and trafficking (Petra photo)

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday afternoon chaired a meeting to assess the results and recommendations of two symposia which were held recently to explore preventive measures against drug abuse and international trafficking, according to a press release.

The meeting, which was held at the Sports City, was attended by the ministers of justice and health, the director of public security, senior officials, as well as the sponsors of the two symposia held in Amman during February and March of this year.

The participants reviewed the legal, health and social aspects of drug abuse. While drug abuse in Jordan is minimal, the country's strategic geographic location and role as a regional transit point has made it increasingly susceptible to international drug traffickers. In view of this reality, the participants stressed the importance of combating the drug abuse menace through wide-spread public awareness and strict frontier security and law enforcement, the release added.

These symposia were held in conjunction with Queen Noor's efforts and the efforts of other first ladies to combat the international spread of drugs.

Her Majesty stressed the importance of following up on the issue by holding similar sessions to identify priorities and prepare appropriate strategies.

Her Majesty requested the par-

ticipants to prepare two working papers; one on the role of the media and the other on the role of schools and educational institutions in heightening public awareness. Her Majesty emphasized the importance of integrating the work of all sectors, especially that of women's groups, with the work of official organisations to achieve tangible results in Jordan and the area.

Haj Hassan graduates kindergarten

NURSES

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on Wednesday attended a ceremony at the headquarters of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Amman for the graduation of 45 kindergartens

nurses.

The participants, from Amman, Balqa and Zarqa Governorates, took a week-long training on services for children at the kindergarten level, providing reading material for children and offering nursing and first aid services.

GUVS President Abdullah Al Khatib made a speech on the occasion paying tribute to the Ministry of Social Development for its hacking to voluntary and charitable work in the Kingdom.

Dr. Naifeh Qatameb, who supervises kindergarten courses for GUVS, also spoke at the ceremony outlining the objectives of these courses.

The minister later distributed diplomas to the graduates in the presence of Mr. Mohammad Ali Wardam, under secretary of the Ministry of Social Development.

Housing Corporation plans to build estate in Zarqa

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation will shortly announce plans to build 500 housing units in Zarqa and it has already introduced a savings scheme for employees in the Zarqa region to help them own homes in the projected estate, Housing Corporation Director Shafiq Zawaideh announced here Wednesday.

Mr. Zawaideh was speaking at a lot-drawing ceremony for the distribution of housing units at the Abu Nuseir housing estate to beneficiaries, all government employees. A total of 265 employees participated in the lot-drawing which determined their future homes. Mr. Zawaideh said that the corporation will later announce the names of other employees who will benefit from the new units at Abu Nuseir.

At the meeting, Mr. Zawaideh said that all basic services have now been supplied to the Abu Nuseir estate, and that a committee from his department is now supervising these services until a municipality has been set up. The Abu Nuseir housing estate will be included in the Greater Amman Municipality, Mr. Zawaideh announced.

On Feb. 15, the government revised the prices of housing units at the Abu Nuseir housing estate and decided on a number of measures to make it easier for beneficiaries to pay their instalments.

These beneficiaries will be required to pay only the cost of the units spread over 30 instead of 25 years at an annual interest rate of 5.5 per cent, and will not be asked to pay for the cost of additional services such as central heating and sewerage as had been earlier announced by the Housing Corporation. Beneficiaries will not be required to pay 10 per cent of the units' cost in advance unless they wish to do so and those deposits already paid will be considered as part of the instalments on the housing units.

Mr. Zawaideh said that the corporation has built six schools and laid electricity cables and water, telephone and transport networks within the housing estate.

Only half of the land allocated for the housing estate has been used for the construction of the 3,500 housing units, and the vacant units were earlier reported to be for sale to the public, and the land to be sold to expatriates for building their own homes.

owners are willing to cooperate with us. The response from them is usually good," he concludes.

On the problem of auto emission control, Dr. Tel judges that more needs to be done. "We need to have emission control requirements be part of getting a license. The emission controls we have are not being implemented as we would like," he asserts. He suggests that cars be tested once a year and that mobile measuring instruments be used to check cars in the street.

Acid rain

An attendant problem of air pollution is acid rain. When gases, such as carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide, come into contact with moisture, they form acids, which precipitation carries down to the ground; these acids can damage buildings and kill plant life, explains Dr. Elias Salameh of the Water Research and Study Centre at the University of Jordan. The acids can find their way into the food chain through animals grazing the contaminated grass.

His centre has conducted studies on acid levels in rain water. From his study, he has found that the level of acidity is not a problem for Jordan. "We have a lot of dust in the air which absorbs the acidity... very seldom do we have acid rain," he explains.

Lead emissions

There is a problem, however, with lead emissions from cars, according to Dr. Salameh. Most of the automobiles in Jordan still use leaded fuel. Lead, which is poisonous in sufficient amounts, is emitted into the air by cars burning leaded fuel. His centre, after taking samples of rain water from the streets in Amman, found significant levels of lead. This is a problem which Dr. Salameh thinks needs attention.

Thus, air pollution remains a potential problem for Jordan as the country continues to grow economically. Fortunately, it is a problem which is gradually coming under increased control. If national standards are set up and enforced both for factories and automobiles, Jordan could lessen the health problems that air pollution is causing in more industrialised countries.

Jordan celebrates Israa wal Mi'raj today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan along with Arab and Islamic countries today celebrates Al Israa wal Mi'raj (the anniversary marking the Prophet Mohammad's nocturnal journey and ascension to heaven).

Religious ceremonies will be held on the occasion at mosques throughout the Kingdom and preachers will be expounding the meaning of Al Israa and the religious importance of Jerusalem and Al Aqsa Mosque during their sermons. The main celebration will be held at a mosque in Independence Street this afternoon under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein. A number

of senior officials and key public figures will address the worshippers at the mosque.

Public holiday

On the eve of the holy occasion, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs issued a statement urging all Muslims to shoulder their duty, to unify their ranks and to mobilise their efforts for regaining their usurped bony shrines in occupied Palestine and Al Aqsa Mosque in

Arab Jerusalem in particular. The statement said that the occupied shrines are continually desecrated by the Israelis who, it said, impose arbitrary rule on the Arab and Muslim population. The statement called on Muslims to work for the liberation of their holy land and their shrines.

Amman to host pan-Arab congress on psychiatry

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Approximately 200 psychiatrists, educationalists and physicians are expected to take part in the third pan-Arab congress on psychiatry, scheduled to convene in Amman on April 16.

A total of 100 working papers on various psychiatric fields will be delivered during the three-day congress which is organised by the Jordan Association of Psychiatrists (JAP) in cooperation with the World Psychiatric Association (WPA).

According to the congress secretary Mohammad Farekh, prominent psychiatrists from Arab and foreign countries will contribute to the event's scientific programme by introducing the latest advances in psychiatry. The congress has invited representatives from Brazil, the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium. Dr. Farekh told the Jordan Times, East Germany, Spain, Italy, Pakistan, Malaysia, Brunel, the People's Republic of China and Anshar will attend the third congress.

The JAP, affiliated to the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) group, 22 registered Jordanian psychiatrists working either with private sector institutions, on the government payroll or independently. The working psychiatrists in Jordan, according to Dr. Farekh, are still well short of the country's needs. JAP is still receiving registration applications from educationalists and physicians who are interested in attending the congress which will be held at the Jordan International Hotel.

developments in biological psychiatry, child psychiatry, drug dependence and psychotherapy. Other lectures will shed light on cross-cultural psychiatry as presented in papers from different countries.

The last congress on psychiatry was held in Cairo in 1979 but for political reasons, resulting from the signing by Egypt of the Camp David treaty with Israel, the third congress was delayed. Egyptian psychiatrists will attend the third congress in Cairo's membership in the Arab Federation of Psychiatrists has been restored. Libya may not send any representatives to attend the event, making it the only Arab country not to take part in the congress, said Dr. Farekh.

The JAP, affiliated to the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) group, 22 registered Jordanian psychiatrists working either with private sector institutions, on the government payroll or independently. The working psychiatrists in Jordan, according to Dr. Farekh, are still well short of the country's needs. JAP is still receiving registration applications from educationalists and physicians who are interested in attending the congress which will be held at the Jordan International Hotel.

Rome project brings a message to Jordan about urban rescue, renewal

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Rome over the last two centuries has been fighting to save its past from the encroachments of modern life. Documenting both the city's incredibly rich heritage and the techniques employed to preserve it is an exhibition currently on show at the Royal Cultural Centre entitled "Planning the Past, The Rome Project." Brought to Amman by the Italian Embassy and the Italian Archaeological Mission in Jerash, this large and comprehensive exhibition, thick with coloured and black and white photographs, drawings, plans, elevations and panels of written explanation (in English), was deemed particularly relevant for Jordan.

As Giorgio Gulini writes in the foreword of the handsome accompanying catalogue: "No other country can understand all this better and appreciate it more than Jordan, with its exceptionally dense and interesting cultural heritage." Mr. Gulini, the author of "The Urbanistic History of Ancient Rome" which forms the main part of both catalogue and exhibition, goes on to say that the "Rome Project" has been one of the most important scientific and operative commitments of the Ministry of Culture and Environment in Italy of the last five years.

Historical introduction

The first part of the exhibition sketches the lines of urban development of the city of Rome in ancient times, from the legendary foundation by King Romulus through the expansion in the Republican era to the big building projects of the Emperors.

After this historical introduction, the exhibition illustrates the main phases of the modern rediscovery of the archaeological inheritance of the city. This started at the beginning of the 19th Century when it was attempted to enclose the monumental complexes in the context of the living city. During the second half of the century it was thought that the archaeological complexes should be separated from the city, a concept that saved many monuments but led to their isolation. Meanwhile, as the city

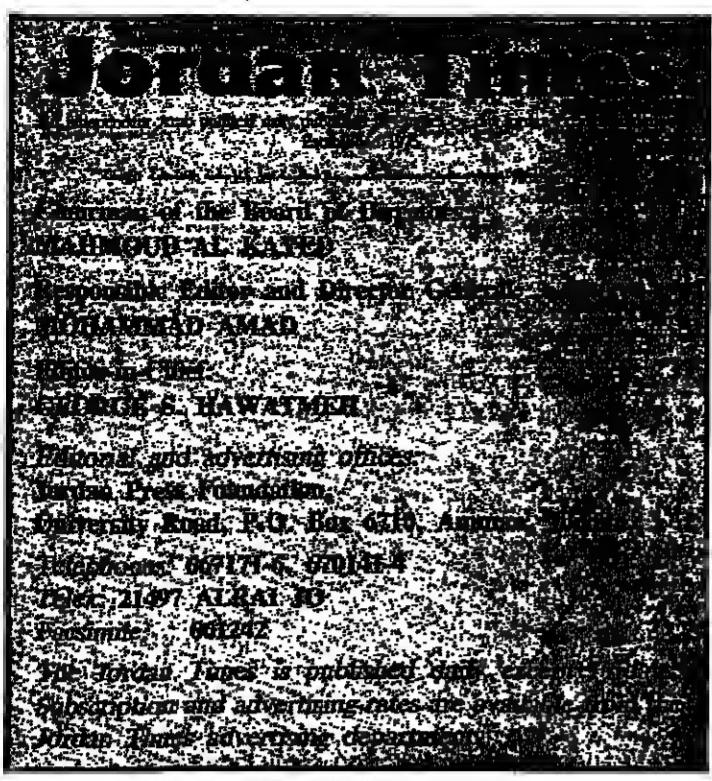
most benefit professionals in the architectural, planning and archaeological fields. The exhibition's message to everyone, however, is that the problem of rescue and recovery of urban archaeological areas must be tackled with a new way of planning, and that a renewal of interest in the past is a great opportunity to improve the quality of life of today. The message to Jordan in particular is that many of the difficulties experienced by the Municipality of Rome are common to those of Amman and Jerash, where the modern part of the city must be harmonised with the ancient one.

The exhibition runs until March 29, when it will then transfer to Yarmouk University, Irbid, from April 1-6.

In-depth study

It is a highly complex and in-depth study and one that will

GET INTO MANAGEMENT
DON'T JUST THINK ABOUT IT - DO IT
S.T.M. will show you how
S.T.M. specialises in modern British Management Training Programs on:
• Principles of Modern Management
• Business Management & Modern Marketing
• Personnel Management & Industrial Relations
• Stores Management & Stock Control
• Computers in Modern Management
• Motor Sales & Salesmanship
• Accounts for Managers
• Business Management/Administration
• Business Bookkeeping & Accounts
Each Program book includes a substantial Training Manual, Study Guide, Stationery, Self-Assessment Test with Answers, etc., to prepare you for the final Certificate Test. Free details available from:



The significance of Pollard

RECENT events in the U.S. and Israel have brought into focus two important questions concerning the relationship between these two countries. The first concerns the very nature of that relationship which both sides consider to be "special." It is a relationship which has become more and more special since the present U.S. administration took office in 1981. Its "specialness" can be defined on two levels: on an official level whereby Israel is the recipient of ever increasing amounts of American tax-payers' money, is blessed with the continuous delivery of the latest military hardware, has almost unfettered access to U.S. markets for its exports, and is accorded the general status of a major strategic partner of the United States. In short, it has come to assume, particularly over the past decade, an entitlement, as of right, to whatever it chooses to ask of Washington.

There is a second, unofficial level, whereby Israel does what it wants, without asking, and the U.S. government simply turns a blind eye, even when U.S. interests or the interests of its allies are damaged. Such Israeli deeds as the theft of electronic technology from U.S. companies; the breach of U.S. arms embargoes against Somosa's Nicaragua, Guatemala, the contras, Iran, and South Africa; the sale of electronic and nuclear technology to China, again in defiance of a U.S. embargo; the enforcement of gulf individuals in the National Security Council into selling arms to the U.S.'s stated enemy, Iran, for the benefit of Israel, rather than the U.S., thereby jeopardising the future of the administration itself; and finally the procurement of classified U.S. intelligence data harmful to the interests of the Arab states, either through the connivance of high government officials in Washington, as is known to have occurred on at least one earlier occasion, or by the planting of a spy in U.S. naval intelligence.

Did anybody in Washington know about Jonathan Jay Pollard? In terms of U.S.-Israeli relations it perhaps does not matter; the truth is known and the culprit, significantly, punished. The significance lies in the fact that many, both in the United States and Israel are clearly shocked by the severity of Pollard's sentence. It is the first sign of the U.S. being prepared to say "no" to Israel for many years. But in spite of this, and in spite of Israel's astonishing, even by its own standards, lack of sensitivity over this issue, there is no reason to believe the "special relationship" will suffer any long term damage.

The second question at issue is one of loyalty. In the contemporary world it is taken for granted that almost everybody has spies almost everywhere. Nations must suspect even their allies. But Pollard was a spy for ideological reasons; a Jew, a committed Zionist, from the U.S. community which is clearly the base of the strongest and most reliable support for the special relationship with Israel. The Jewish community in the U.S. is large and influential, its leaders wealthy and successful people who give the American Jews a voice in public affairs out proportion to the size of the community. It is a voice of American Jews who have the most to lose out of the Pollard case. Their expressions of outrage at the Israeli government are clearly genuine and deeply felt. After all, the U.S. is as central to Jewish cultural and political life as the Jews are a vital force of the U.S.'s heterogeneous make-up. Furthermore, there can surely be no single group of people as important to Israel. Yet it is just this community which the Israelis have stunned and outraged, and whose loyalty and allegiance to the state Israel has caused to be brought into question by the recruitment of Pollard, the denial of any government involvement in his activities, the promotion of the heads of the LeKem agency who recruited him and paid his wages, and the refusal to cooperate to more than a token degree in unravelling the affair.

In Israel itself, where LeKem's activities and para-statal role are widely known, Pollard is acclaimed as a national hero and the newspapers and politicians from left and right revere the government for not doing more to help him. Do the Israeli people share the same affection for the U.S. that so many in America show for them? The rift that has opened up between Israel and the American Jews may yet spell danger to Israel's place at the top of the list of U.S. allies, but it might perhaps serve to open a few more eyes as to the nature of the Israeli state which occupies so dear a place in American hearts — Middle East International, London.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Ever-improving relations

THE strong Jordanian-Soviet relations which are based on mutual respect have contributed to the development of bilateral cooperation in all fields. Those who followed up the development of relations between the two countries over the past three decades must have clearly observed the gradual improvement and the strengthening of ties between the Soviet and Jordanian people in the interest of world peace and justice and freedom. The head of a Soviet delegation from the Supreme Soviet now on a visit to Jordan has reaffirmed this fact, and noted with the deepest satisfaction the continued progress in this relationship. Moscow's attitude towards the convening of an international conference on the Middle East is a true image of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab cause, and it is by far a clear desire for an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of genuine peace in the Middle East region. This Soviet stand conforms with Jordan's position and gives further impetus for a drive to convene the proposed conference for the sake of achieving peace. Moscow's stand and Jordan's position are totally opposed by Israel and the United States which continue a drive to abort the conference and perpetuate Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

Al Dustour: Iran 'opens' Gulf for U.S.

THE United States has found in the deployment of Iran's missiles along the shores of the Strait of Hormuz a pretext for sending in its fleet to the area. We of course condemn Iran's deployment of such missiles which are considered an escalation of the Gulf struggle, but we also view the U.S. interference in the region as dangerous to the Arab countries in the region and an open blackmail against the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. By offering to give protection to oil tankers in the Gulf region, the United States is clearly fishing in troubled waters and in a turbulent region originally made dangerous by Iran's war activity and continued threats to the Gulf countries and the safety of shipping. Iran has opened the way for the United States and other foreign powers to interfere, thus endangering the whole Gulf area and its future. Kuwait, which is a Gulf state, has already rejected any American intervention which, if encouraged, would lead to a widening of the circle of conflict and confrontation in the whole Arab region. We warn against giving favourable response to U.S. proposals which have far-reaching objectives, and appeal to all Arab states in the Gulf to follow the example of Kuwait which displayed boldness and awareness of the consequences of American plans. We also condemn Iran's policies in the region which are aimed at widening the scope of conflict.

Sawt Al Shab: In support of peace

THE Arab inhabitants in territories under Israeli occupation have echoed a call by Jordan and the rest of the Arab nation for the convening of an international conference to solve the Middle East issue. Prominent personalities in the West Bank and mayors have voiced their views in this regard and said that the conference will be the most effective forum for achieving a lasting peace. The West Bankers move came amid intensive Israeli efforts to abort the idea of the conference and in the face of Israel's drive to agree for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

America is the Jews' 'promised land'

By Jacob Neusner

The following is part one of a two-part article that appeared recently in *The Washington Post*. The writer, a rabbi, teaches Judaic studies at Brown University and is author of "Death and Birth of Judaism: The Impact of Christianity, Secularism and the Holocaust on Jewish Faith" and "Israel in America: A Too Comfortable Exile?" Part two of the article appears in Saturday's issue of the *Jordan Times*.

IT'S time to say that America is a better place to be a Jew than Israel. If ever there was a Promised Land, we Jewish Americans are living in it. Here Jews have flourished, not alone in politics and the economy, but in matters of art, culture and learning. Jews feel safe and secure here in ways that they do not and cannot in the State of Israel. And they have found an authentically Jewish voice — their own voice — for their vision of themselves.

Meanwhile, the story goes, we're all "assimilating"; we've stopped being Jewish. Nearly 6 million Jews today (they tell us) are all marrying gentiles and jumping off the sinking ship of Judaism. I, for one, haven't yet felt the nudge of the iceberg, and I don't think I'm singing on the deck of the Titanic. Jewish life in America that can last, and that even now is giving plenty of proof of stability and human value.

The truth is that Jews can make it in freedom. America, the freest and most open society Jews have ever known, is oot only good for the Jews but better, for the Jews than the State of Israel — and not because we prefer the fleshpots or even like singing "Silent Night."

First, are we assimilating? I think not. We're changing. But change is not assimilation, it's change. We're different from our grandparents. Our children will

be different from us. But the emblems are multiplying of a highly cohesive Jewish community, with traits that mark us as distinctive.

Fifteen years ago Jewish sociologists who studied the question announced that Jews were disappearing because they weren't having enough children. This prophecy has been made by each generation of Jews since our patriarch, Abraham — 3,500 years ago. Failing to foresee the birth of Isaac, Abraham thought that Eliezer of Damascus, who wasn't Jewish, would be his heir. When the sociologists told us we were on our way out, the Israelis argued that if we wanted a Jewish future, we had to emigrate.

But it turns out that the disappearing American Jew is going to be around for a while because the sociologists got their numbers wrong. Intermarriage, so it seems at the moment, is a demographic plus not a minus. The reason, surveys show, is that the non-Jewish partner often either converts or identifies with the Jewish community and at least half of the children do.

Second, are the "goyim" out to get us? There is anti-Semitism, among other hatreds, in this country. But every public opinion poll confirms the impression given by noting that no fewer than seven United States senators — 7 per cent of the Senate from

only 2 per cent of the population — are Jewish; countless other Jewish public officials of both major parties serve in high office in state and local government. Jews are an accepted group, flowing in the mainstream of American life.

A good measure of anti-Semitism takes the temperature of the community from within. There we see collective affirmation of Jewish existence. Synagogues and all sorts of Jewish organisations and institutions thrive. Jews in every walk of life, in the military, in large corporations and universities, government and public institutions — everywhere Jews make their way, facing little or no hostility.

So when Israelis tell us we have to emigrate and "make aliyah," meaning, ascent to live in the Holy Land, lest we assimilate and die (or both), they appeal to an evil nightmare, one that gives little sign of coming true.

The immigrant generations of Jews built good lives in America, and their great-grandchildren are still Jewish. True enough, they are Jewish in ways different from what their great grandparents understood. For example, they speak unacculturated American, oot Yiddish; they ordinarily do not observe dietary taboos, and they live pretty much within the calendar that governs everyone else. But they also maintain the marks

(Israelis are too polite to call it the "Exile") will wither and fade.

What that has come to mean is simple. As an Israeli professor of political science from Tel Aviv University said to me, "If you are right, we are wrong." What he meant is that if Jews in the United States give evidence of sustaining a long future, then there is no "need" to build, or live in, the Jewish state. Consequently, anyone who maintained that Jews in other countries can succeed in maintaining their distinctive community and faith became "anti-Zionist" or even "anti-Jewish."

What I hear in the odd turnings of ideology is that Zionists cannot live in a free and open society, that Judaism required the ghetto, and that freedom — an absolute good for everyone else — is bad for the Jews. What a remarkable judgement upon the human meaning of Judaism!

So let's turn the matter around and ask whether Zionism has kept its promises for the Jews. Where — really — is it better to be a Jew?

Zionism promised that the Jewish state would be a spiritual centre for the Jewish people. But today, in all the Jewish world, who — as a matter of Jewish sentiment or expression — reads an Israeli book, or looks at an Israeli painting, or goes to an Israeli play, or listens to Israeli music?

LETTERS

Give it a helping hand

To the Editor:

I was gratified, but not surprised, to learn that others share my feelings about the recent measure adopted by the government in raising the departure tax to visitors to this country.

My last letter implied that tourism in Jordan is an orphan: No spokesman, no sponsor, no father and mother. It is a sad truth, but nonetheless a truth that we live with.

And yet, this orphan generates a surplus in excess of JD 226 million (Y\$ 226,000,000 dinars) over a period of 5 years from 1981 to 1985. The pity is the slow decline in the size of the annual surplus from JD 59.3 million in 1981 to an estimated JD 37.75 million in 1985. I am not contending that these are impressive figures. Surely, when compared to the performance of other industries, these figures look puny and insignificant.

But this is a lopsided view of tourism!

Despite the fact that we have a huge overcapacity of deluxe hotels, can one possibly imagine Amman without at least the Intercontinental or the Regency Palace or the Marriott?

Can anyone really say that Petra could have done without the Forum Hotel?

Despite all that is wrong with monopolies and exclusivities in any service industry, is there anyone who can say we could have done without the JETT Bus Company?

And what about Royal Jordanian? Indeed, since we do not manufacture flying machines in this country, we had to pay precious foreign exchange to buy the equipment that Royal Jordanian fly. But who will stand up and say we could have done it without the 727s, 707s, Airbus or whatever? Can anyone possibly measure or quantify the effect the airline had on the superb image that this country enjoys all over the world?

My point is that despite the drain that tourism had caused on the resources of the country by having to import most of the material that has gone in building the infrastructure; despite the fact that Jordanians have spent more on their foreign travel in recent years; despite the very sensitive nature of this industry, affected as it is by every minor political storm within a 3,000 mile radius (absurd but very true); despite the lack of any coordinated masterplan for tourism development over the last 10 years; Jordan, like every other country in the world, must invest in an infrastructure of services like hotels, airlines, buses, restaurants, taxis etc. regardless of their effect on tourism.

I invite you to take a closer look at some figures published by the Central Bank:

	1981	1982	1983	1984*	1985*
Travel Receipts:	180.84	183.48	183.05	173.22	204.17
Travel Payments:	121.55	131.28	132.43	146.45	166.42
Surplus:	59.29	52.20	50.62	26.77	37.75

*estimate

The travel payments figures include money transferred abroad for the purpose of studies. In fact, the Central Bank estimates that the Jordanians have spent the following on "tourism and medical care":

	1981	1982	1983	1984*	1985*
(in millions)	68.97	53.96	52.16	69.13	89.10

* estimate

If anything, these figures emphasise the real contribution of this industry to the overall economy. However, from a purely fiscal point of view, the tremendous increase in the total spent by Jordanians during the last two years is not a healthy sign. Domestic tourism must be built into a viable alternative. Surely, these figures indicate that an investment in additional facilities that will appeal to the Jordanians to stay home is called for. Look at all the money we can save!

The total surplus comes out to JD 226.63 million. At today's rate of exchange, this amount is equal to \$666.5 million.

In September 1982, the Ministry of Tourism estimated a total investment of \$432.4 million in the tourism sector (hotels, car rental companies, travel agencies, souvenir shops, etc.). The ministry estimated that projects under way and planned, at that time came up to an additional \$154.06. Assuming these projects have been executed by now, Jordan could have a whopping \$600 million invested in tourism.

I do not profess any knowledge of economics, but comparing this investment to the annual surplus figures above seems to indicate that the country has had an equitable return on its money!

All this is a very simplistic view of the economics of Jordanian tourism. But whether you like it or not, tourism in this country is here to stay and grow. I call on all of you to give it a helping hand.

Mimir Y Nassar
Amman

Mozambique's 'breadbasket' devastated by war

By Wendy Schwengnann

Reuter

QUELIMANE, Mozambique — Only the rats eat well in Quelimane, the capital of the once fertile province of Zambezia in northern Mozambique.

War, hunger and desperate shortage of medicines have reduced Zambezia to a disaster area.

While Western food aid trickles through Quelimane, the main provincial port, a few miles away hundreds of emaciated refugees, their shrunk limbs poking through ragged garments, try to eke out an existence from cassava, rice and donated maize.

Once the breadbasket of Mozambique and producer of agricultural exports, Zambezia can no longer feed itself.

Drought and typhoons have added to the devastation wreaked by the war between forces of the Marxist government and U.S.-backed guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which has drained the country since independence from Portugal in 1975.

At least four children have died in nearby Maribie settlement this month, residents say, and some of the 600 refugees huddled in the

shade of the crude need huts were ill and pathetically thin.

At another camp, Nicoadaia, a 25-year-old mother, Florencia Joao, spooned tea and sugar through the lips of her malnourished baby. "I cannot breastfeed. There is only tea to keep my baby alive," she said.

Sacks of maize and beans — bearing the stamp "Furnished by the people of the United States of America" — were piled at Quelimane but distribution is hampered by the inefficiency of the old, ill-equipped port and an acute shortage of transport.

A ship's officer complained that much of the food was pilfered by dockers and government officials before it left the harbour.

Official said there were only two aid trucks in working order in the whole of Zambezia.

"This week, we have no antibiotics," said a nurse. "We have anaesthetic but no oxygen ... We can only do very urgent surgical operations."

Fat brown rats scavenged around the hospital kitchens. "Only the rats eat well," the nurse added.

Shortages are so severe that one Quelimane supermarket displayed only yellow bottles of detergent spaced out along otherwise empty shelves.



Another shop's window display consisted of seven buttons, eight tiny pots of hair oil, an old child's vest and a poster advertising last year's elections.

Opposite the crumbling former Portuguese Catholic cathedral, Soviet and Tanzanian military advisers are billeted in a hotel, one of Quelimane's few smart buildings.

Aid officials confirmed government claims that the government recently regained control of some areas of Zambezia overrun by rebels last year.

Despite the victories, refugees continue to stream to the coast from the hinterland.

English language teaching in Jordan: The teacher

By Dr. Ahmad Majdoubah

THE success or failure of English teaching at our schools depends to a great extent on the instructor. The teacher of English has indeed a special role to play, at once somewhat different and more demanding than that of his other peers. Foreign language learning, significantly more so than in any other subject, is firmly tied to the teacher's temperament, competence, and commitment. The last two are absolutely crucial.

A student who does not receive adequate attention from his English teacher finds himself greatly isolated. He may be able to find in his family or neighbourhood, someone who can assist him with his Arabic, history, and even math lessons. But he rarely can, especially in less privileged areas, find someone who can help him with English. More important, the majority of our public school students suffers from what might be termed an "English complex". Many, experiencing early on something like a phobia, have even given up trying to learn. These clearly need an expert as well as a devoted teacher to lead them out of the abyss.

Most of our English teachers, unfortunately, do not live up to our expectations. Many of them, first, do not know the subject they are supposed to be experts in. This is a serious matter indeed. I have had, for three years, constant contact with a wide-range of English teachers, many of whom enrol as evening students at Yarmouk University. The revelations are stunning. Some have been teaching

English for five, ten, or fifteen years, and their English (without exaggeration) is like my Chinese (non-existent). With the exception of a few outstanding individuals, most can neither speak, write, read, nor understand the language.

This phenomenon is not surprising: Most such instructors have not had solid training in their "specialty." They are either Tawjiji graduates, whose English is the little they have gathered over the years, or community college graduates, where the English programme is simply no good. Some, a significant "some," have never even studied the language seriously. These are history, physical education, Arabic, etc., teachers who were asked to teach the subject at one point, because of the shortage in English teachers, and continued to do so ever since.

There is, secondly, a more general aspect to the English teaching crisis. Our English teachers, like the rest of their colleagues, generally lack a sense of commitment to their calling. Some do not like the profession and are in it because there is nothing better to do; some feel that other fellow teachers are not doing their job properly, and thus why should they; others have good intentions but do not know how to contribute positively; while others (and this is perhaps the most widespread) simply have no time. Many are working as shop owners, electricians, contractors, athletes, taxi-

drivers, singers, actors, and peddlars. The solution, as I see it, is bipartite. First, serious attention should be paid to the teachers' unsatisfactory command of the language. The Ministry of Education ought to hold extensive training courses whose aim is to upgrade the teachers' level of competence. Such seminars could be held in either nearby, convenient places during the regular academic year or at our three universities, during the long summer vacation.

Secondly, the Ministry needs to address the teachers' overall situation. The causes of the decline of the profession, and it has declined rather drastically over the past decade, must be determined and eliminated. Such causes are partly financial no doubt, but they are also, in my opinion, psychological and administrative. We do indeed want our teachers to take pride in their calling and to give not the bare minimum, as they presently do, but very generously.

I do not mean to underrate the contribution of those few teachers who, like unknown soldiers, have been working silently, diligently, and faithfully. As a matter of fact, the little, but heartening, success there is in our education today is due to their efforts. Yet these teachers are a minority, and the larger picture does not look good.

Ruler and ruled meet in Saudi Arabia's majlis

By Philip Sheehan
Reuter

RIYADH — The prince strides briskly into a large sitting room, gold-trimmed black robe flowing behind him, leading a throng of Saudi Arabian citizens.

Old and young, desert and city dwellers, bedouin and university graduates, they follow Prince Salman to his seat and form a line to greet him, bending down to kiss his right shoulder.

The *majlis*, centuries-old fea-

ture of bedouin political life, still thrives in modern Saudi Arabia.

In this capital city where government agencies and civil servants have proliferated, ordinary citizens can still take their grievances to the *majlis*, an open court held by senior male members of the royal family.

"Members of the royal family see more ordinary people than bureaucrats and ministers," one prince said. "The higher up they are, the more people they see."

As governor of Riyadh and a

brother of King Fahd, Prince Salman probably meets 300 people a day, one side said. "Some come just to pay their respects. Some have minor problems, some have major ones."

The requests are scribbled on a paper handed to an aide before the greeting. The sick may need medical care for an operation, a young man may be unable to pay his wedding costs and bride price.

"It could be anything from a request to transfer a student from one school to another to a plea to

commute a death sentence," the aide said.

Those with requests form two lines on either side of the prince and wait for their names to be called out. They have a minute or two to explain their case to the prince, who refers it to an aide or the appropriate government department.

In some instances, the prince's instructions merely speed up a process that might have taken time through normal bureaucratic channels.

In other cases, he can lighten court sentences, authorize payments and arbitrate disputes. A prince's ability and willingness to do so have traditionally been a mark of his social and political stature.

The system provides a means for citizens to influence policy in what is theoretically an absolute monarchy.

Saudi officials and Western diplomats say public pressure through the *majlis* system was a major factor in the repeal of cuts in government wheat purchases announced in late 1985.

The cuts had prompted an outcry from farmers who depend on subsidised government purchases to market their wheat.

The officials also say "businessmen's lobby" successfully appealed for state deficit spending to keep the economy afloat at a time of recession caused by lower oil revenues.

The government plans to dip into reserve to finance a \$2.7 billion (S14 billion) deficit in the 1987 budget.

Saudi officials say the *majlis* are working well enough to forestall any immediate need for a more systematic and institutional system of citizen participation in government.

King Fahd and some of the country's senior princes have publicly supported the idea of a consultative assembly or parliament that would gather representatives from around the country to discuss policy issues.

Diplomats and officials say such an assembly would help centralise the process of consultation and involve representatives of the kingdom's different provinces, some of which lie more than 1,000 kilometres from Riyadh.

Appointed parliaments with a consultative role already exist in neighbouring Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Kuwait had an elected parliament until the emir dissolved it last year, citing national security and economic crises.

King Fahd commissioned a hall for a consultative assembly as part of a new government complex in Riyadh this month.

Randa Habib's Corner

Give them a break

WHENEVER there is talk of a government reshuffle many mustazereen, ministerial aspirants, heat up and their names, through the gossip mills, start circulating at high speed. And there has been talk of a reshuffle for some time now. And the "hopefuls" and their friends are the talk of Amman's salons. Some names are on the top of the list and talk about their "nomination" is pretty strong.

Well, having no ambitions myself, I find cabinet changes, reshuffles and the like a bit harmful. Shouldn't a minister be given enough time to implement and evaluate his policies? We have seen how new ministers, for example, "kill" previous laws or resurrect "dead" ones: The case of seatbelts is only one example. So, it is my humble opinion that right now what people are looking for is not really new faces, but new decisions. And that is why I think that each minister should be given the chance to follow up with his programme or modify it when he finds that there is a need for it. For example, a long list of exceptions has been already issued concerning the JD 15 airport tax. And more in that direction should follow. Some public service employees for example have complained that they were not exempted even when they travel on official business. The Ministry of Labour is also expected to come up with amendments to its JD 150 fee imposed on work permits for domestic helpers. Some speculators talk of a "graduated" fee, where the employer would pay JD 50 for the first helper, JD 100 for the second, JD 150 for the third and so on. For sure nobody would find it unfair as those who can afford three domestic helpers should not be on an equal footing with those who can barely afford one.

Asian droughts linked to El Nino

By Gavin Greenwood
Reuter

HONG KONG — Droughts as far apart as China, Australia and Sri Lanka are being linked by weather scientists to a little-understood phenomenon called *El Nino*.

El Nino, Spanish for "Christ Child," is the name given to warm waters which appear at Christmas off the coast of Peru. They displace the normally cool Pacific waters and this in turn can disrupt weather patterns all over the world through a complex process that scientists are only just beginning to understand.

One effect of *El Nino* phenomenon is that it can deflect rain-bearing clouds which form over the Pacific away from Australia and the coasts of Asia. This then further disrupts established weather patterns on both continents.

Rice and wheat farmers in China, sugarcane growers in Australia and tea plantation managers in Sri Lanka are all anxiously waiting to see whether the rains will arrive in time to prevent serious losses to their crops.

Since early this year, China's official press has been warning of widespread drought and one newspaper in Hong Kong has described the drought as the worst in 20 years.

In Sri Lanka, up to a third of the country is affected by drought and much of the crop, one of the cornerstones of the island's economy, is threatened.

For many farmers and government officials the fear is that while the present low rainfall and much of the crop, one of the cornerstones of the island's economy, is threatened.

In Australia, the present drought stirs bitter memories of the devastation caused in 1982-83, the last time *El Nino* exerted a major influence on the earth's weather system.

Meteorologists from Accu-weather, a global commercial weather forecasting service, noted that each annual *El Nino* "event" was unique and did not always produce the same effect, adding that the present impact was far less pronounced than in 1982-83.

The drought in China has affected major rice and wheat growing areas, according to reports in the official press.

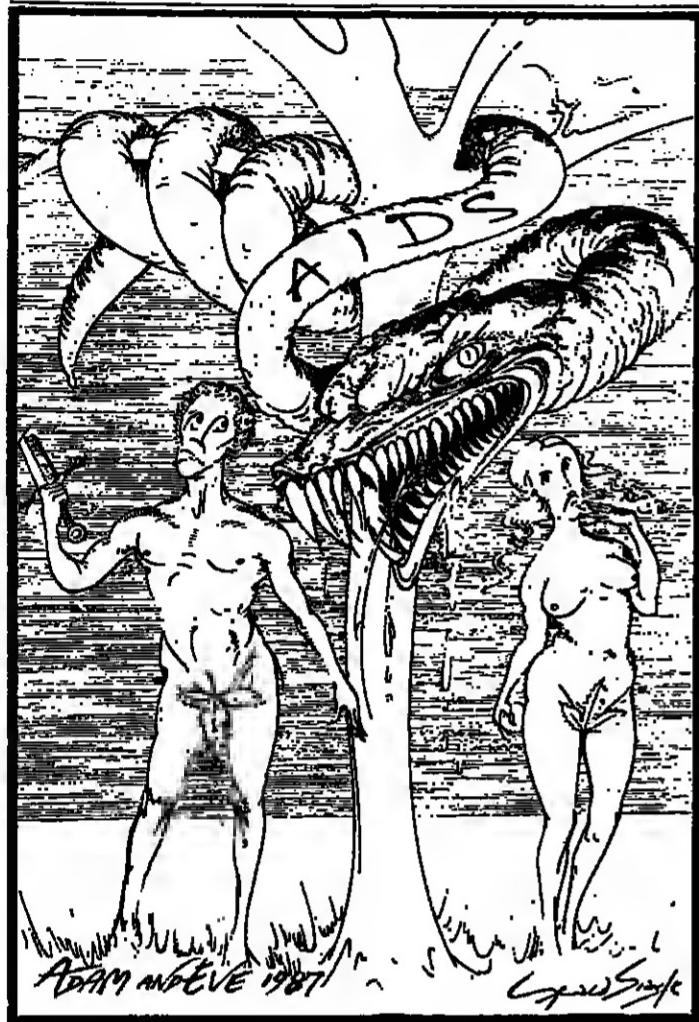
Rainfall in the key farming provinces of Henan and Sichuan was 70 per cent lower than usual during February, the Hong Kong newspaper Wen Wei Po reported.

The prospects for an end to the droughts vary, Accu-weather said.

China will have to wait for the May-September rains which normally provide the region with 80 per cent of its annual rainfall.

In Australia, areas of Queensland's coastal strip have received less than half their normal rainfall during the current wet season, and prospects for increased rains are diminishing as the rainy season is about to end.

In Sri Lanka, the drought has come when rainfall should be at its maximum for the year.



AIDS patients may face huge costs for new drug treatment

By David Brough
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Many American AIDS patients fear a painful choice between economic ruin and premature death due to the astronomical cost of a new drug called Azt which could prolong their lives, say officials who work with them.

The estimated cost of thousands of dollars for a year's treatment of the newly-approved drug may bar its use by those without private health insurance who do not meet the poverty levels required to qualify for the federally-funded Medicaid health insurance programme.

About 30,000 cases of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) have been diagnosed in the United States.

The fatal disease, for which there is no known cure, kills by breaking down the immune system, leaving the body vulnerable to a host of other illnesses. It is spread through the exchange of body fluids during sexual activity, as well as by the use of contaminated blood products and intravenous needles.

Azt, or Azidothymidine, was the first drug approved by the government for treatment of AIDS patients in the United States.

Developed by North Carolina-based Burroughs Wellcome Co., the U.S. arm of Britain's Wellcome PLC, it has also been approved for marketing in Britain and France.

Kathy Bartlett, a Burroughs Wellcome spokeswoman, said the company estimated that after Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval last week, Azt's retail cost will be from \$7,000 to \$10,000 for a year's treatment, depending on the dosage required and the wholesaler's profit.

The drug, to be marketed under the name Retrovir, is not a cure for the killer disease but has been shown in clinical trials to slow its progression.

"For those (AIDS patients) who can't afford it, it would be quite devastating," said Jay Van Horne, an AIDS sufferer who works for an AIDS hotline.

Tom Jefferson of Project Inform, a San Francisco-based organisation that closely follows the progress of medical treatment

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NEWS GRAPHIC

Although most accounts of the sinking of the *Titanic* attribute the disaster to a 300-foot-long gash ripped into the liner's starboard bow by an iceberg, divers who recently inspected the hulk saw no gash.

Celebration of the U.S. Centennial in 1876 was tempered by the news that a **Seventh Cavalry** battalion had just been annihilated by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors at the Little Bighorn.

A comet colliding with the earth could cause a mass extinction similar to the one that erased the **dinosaurs** and most other species on earth about 65 million years ago.

Drawings by Stokes Watesby
© National Geographic Society

CORFU GREEK TAVERNA
The First and Only Greek Restaurant in Jordan
TONIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT
Live Music
ZORBA THE GREEK.
LOCATED:
JABAL AMMAN 2ND CIRCLE,
OPP FRENCH LOAF
TEL 061585 NO COVER CHARGE

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-15:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
The typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.
Chinese Flaming pot is available
Take away available
Open daily 12:00-15:30 p.m.
18:00-23:30
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

EVERY DAY
PEOPLE WHO NEED MAINTENANCE SERVICES
CALL US!
Electrolux
P.O.Box 925229 AMMAN
Tel. 604671

CROWN
INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT
packing, shipping,
forwarding,
international moving,
storage, clearing,
door-to-door service
Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090, 665082
Tlx: 22205 BEIRUO JO
Cable: 22205 BEIRUO
P.O. Box 526437
AMMAN JORDAN

SHAKHSIR
Rent A Car
25% Discount

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

TAIWAN TOURISMO
Authentic Chinese Food
Korean Bar-B-Q
Charcoal Flaming Pot
Take-away service

Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Location: Near 3rd Circle
opposite Akilah Hospital
Tel: 641933

ARAMEX AIR CARGO

YES...

FOR ALL YOUR SHIPMENTS BY AIR TO/FROM JORDAN,
WE CAN HELP YOU IF YOU
GIVE US A CALL

ARAMEX AIR CARGO

Offices: Dispur Newsprint St.
Tel: 6605074, Telex: 23134/23081 Jo

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

Sweden's Wilander begins defence of Belgian title

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Sweden's Mats Wilander began defence of his title in the \$315,000 Belgian Indoor Tennis Championships by defeating young Eduardo Masso of Argentina 7-5, 6-2.

Wilander is seeded second in the 32-player field behind two-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker of West Germany. Becker and the no. 3 seed, American John McEnroe, are scheduled to play their first round matches.

In the biggest upset of the indoor tournament so far, Jan Gunnarsson of Sweden ousted fourth-seeded Emilio Sanchez of Spain, who is ranked 16th in the world, 6-1, 7-6.

Wilander started slowly as Masso, repeating going to the

net, broke his highly ranked opponent in the seventh game of the opening set and then held to take a 5-3 lead. The Swede, who cautiously stayed on the baseline, then ripped through the next four games, breaking Masso in the 10th game and 12th games to take the set.

The Argentine attacked again in the second set and held to 2-2, alternating baseline rallies with net play and drop shots. But he started to tire.

Wilander then took the next four games to close out the match in 76 minutes.

Another Swede, seventh-seeded Anders Jarryd, won his first-round match by dominating Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-3.

Juventus president to take two-player limit to court

ROME (R) — Juventus President Giampiero Boniperti has decided to contest in the European high court an Italian Soccer Federation limit on the number of foreign players allowed per team, Italian newspaper said.

A Juventus spokesman told Reuters he was not authorised to speak about the decision; Boniperti was not available for comment.

Juventus said two weeks ago when the federation announced it was keeping the two-player limit for next season, that it was considering legal action under European Community (EC) regulations governing the free movement of workers between member states.

The Gazzetta Dello Sport said Tuesday Juventus lawyers had advised Boniperti to sign a contract with a third foreign player for next season.

Juventus, the reigning champion, already has Dane Michael Laudrup and Frenchman Michel Platini. But Platini is due to make way for Welsh striker Ian Rush who has been signed for \$4.6 million from Liverpool.

The club would then ask the soccer federation to approve the third contract and, faced with its refusal in line with the two-player restriction, would ask the European high court to intervene, the newspaper said.

Italy's borders, closed to new soccer imports since 1984 to allow the national side an undisturbed run-up to last year's World Cup, are reopening again at the end of the present season.

But federation special commissioner Franco Carraro decided that the two-player limit would stay after lobbying from poorer clubs who feared that wealthy teams like Juventus would buy in all the top talent.

Prince Abdullah sees off air racers for Rome

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, manoeuvring with his military chopper, on Wednesday saw off the pilots of the Paris-Peking-Paris air race who are flying to Rome, the penultimate leg of the race. The 17 aircraft are expected to reach their final destination on Friday.

Two Royal Jordanian Air Force choppers, including that piloted by Prince Abdullah, escorted the planes as they took off from the tarmac at the Amman airport until they gained altitude and set off for their destination.

The aircraft, competing to win the air race, arrived here from Bombay last Saturday as part of their 19-leg competition.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor received the crews of the aircraft on Monday and awarded the three winners, with prizes and token gifts amidst a spectacular aerobatic show staged by the pilots of the Royal Falcons.

Microjet Mammoth, piloted by Raymond Michel with co-pilot Remi Grasset, leads the race whereas Iralin Wings, a Cessna 310, is second, the Manopper, another Cessna 310 captained by Delio Iglesias and Jean-Claude Lisse, ranks third.

Former boxing champion to be tried for smuggling

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)

Former world junior lightweight champion Samuel "Sammy" Serrano will go on trial Monday on charges of bringing millions of dollars worth of illegal drugs into Puerto Rico.

Serrano was charged in a 12-count indictment that includes 30 other persons allegedly connected with drug trafficking gang.



DIVING SAVE: Jordan's Khalid Awad ended with a 2-1 victory for Jordan. The friendly is in preparation for Jordan's first round Olympic qualifier against the United Arab Emirates scheduled for April 3 at Amman Stadium (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan).

Werdel stuns Shriver in Washington women's tennis

FAIRFAX, Virginia (AP) — Marianne Werdel, spraying the ball at the corners with a barrage of consistent groundstrokes, stunned second-seeded Pam Shriver Tuesday, 7-6, 3-6, 7-6, in opening round action of the \$150,000 Washington women's tennis tournament.

Werdel, United States, fought back from a 5-4 deficit in the final set, then won the tiebreaker, 7-3.

Shriver, the fifth-ranked player in the world, could not contend with the power-hitting of Werdel, 19, who refused to fold when Shriver served for the match at 5-4 moments after breaking serve.

Shriver, United States, appeared in control after easily winning the second set, but Werdel never quit banging the ball and, despite her power, rarely had a mishit.

Earlier, Czechoslovakia's Hana Mandlikova, the top seed, advanced to the round of 16 with a 6-3, 6-4 triumph over qualifier Gigi Fernandez. Mandlikova, ranked no. 4 in the world, trailed 0-2 and 15-10 at the outset of the match before winning 20 of the next 23 points to take control.

Next for Mandlikova is Hong Kong's Patricia Hy, who beat Terry Phelps, United States, Tuesday, 6-4, 6-3.

McNeil, ranked no. 13 in the world, pulled out of a 4-5, 30-40 hole in the final set with two straight service winners. She then captured the game with a beautifully-placed crosscourt forehand.

McNeil, United States, followed by breaking Burdin's serve and then serving out the match.

Garrison, ranked no. 7 in the world, had an easier time of it against Minter, who committed 10 double faults, including eight in the first set.

In other first-round matches, Wendy Turnbull defeated Joanne Russell, 6-1, 6-2, and South Africa's Elma Reinach eliminated Stacey Marin, 6-1, 6-3.

Soviet Kasparov and British Short battle in chess media extravaganza

By Alan Ehsner
Reuters

LONDON — It is a quiet Saturday evening in Britain and you switch on the television. Strobe lights flash and laser beams streak across the screen, disco music blares — it's "Speed Chess Challenge."

Hundreds of thousands of viewers have been tuning in every Saturday to see top British grandmaster Nigel Short engaging in mental warfare with Soviet World Champion Gari Kasparov in Britain's newest television entertainment.

In a country where spectator sports like snooker, darts and bowls have won large followings, the idea of chess as a prime time television attraction is not as unlikely as it might seem.

Most of all, Hardcastle just wants to be anonymous.

"When you are walking down the street, you don't want to be pointed out all the time. After a while, you just want to blend into the background," she said. "I want to be like any other teenager."

Hardcastle said she hopes to move to London from her home at Southend on the English south-east coast to take a job at a fitness and leisure centre.

She wants to spend more time with her fiance, looking for a house to buy before getting married. She also wants to play more squash, sleep when she likes and take vacations.

"I've travelled the world, but I haven't seen it," she said.

Most of all, Hardcastle just wants to be anonymous.

"When you are walking down the street, you don't want to be pointed out all the time. After a while, you just want to blend into the background," she said. "I want to be like any other teenager."

Grandmaster Raymond

Keene, the brains behind the concept, says he is inspired by the example of snooker, which has thrown off its once-dingy, down-market image and emerged as an entertainment capable of attracting huge television audiences.

Two years ago, a tense battle for the World Snooker Championship held some 18.5 million viewers spellbound. Top snooker stars have become household names earning hundreds of thousands of pounds a year.

"There are eight million British homes with chess sets so the basis for a boom exists. We should be able to do with chess what has been done with snooker," Keene told Reuters.

In the past decade, British chess has enjoyed unprecedented success. With 11 grandmasters, Britain is acknowledged as second only to the Soviet Union, a position confirmed in last year's International Chess Olympiad in Duisburg where the English team finished only half a point behind the Soviet Union team.

But Britain has formidable disadvantages in seeking to challenge the powerful state-backed Soviet machine, which has dominated the game since the end of World War II.

The only man to break the Soviet hold was the wayward American genius Bobby Fischer, who became world champion in 1972 but immediately went into seclusion and has not played a competitive chess game since.

Keene said promising Soviet players were picked out for intensive coaching as children. Like gymnasts, athletes and ice skaters, successful Soviet chess players receive generous state backing, are supported by full-time

trainers and enjoy lavish lifestyles as members of their country's social elite.

But top British players like Short can earn between £20,000 and £40,000 (£32,000-£64,000) a year depending on how successful they are. They compete as individuals with none of the professional backup enjoyed by their Soviet opponents.

But Keene believes things could change, thanks to the power of capitalism, harnessed to the power of television. "It's going to be the state system against the free enterprise," he said.

Free enterprise has already played a part in the development of British chess. Keene raised over £1 million (£1.6 million) in the past three years from companies and local authorities to sponsor tournaments.

A stockbroking company, Kleinwort Benson, finances the annual British Championship and a number of banks and insurance companies backed the first half of last year's World Championship match between Soviet grandmasters Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov, which was held in London.

In fact, a kind of "battle of the banks" has developed to win identification with the fast developing game.

The television format was especially designed to appeal to the widest possible audience. Each player had 25 minutes to complete the game, compared to two and a half hours for 40 moves allowed in serious tournaments.

As music boomed and lights flashed, the players appeared clad in gleaming tuxedos to the ecstatic applause of an invited audience.

France, king of Europe, in danger of losing crown

LONDON (R) — After thrilling the world with its cavalier soccer for five years, European champion France looks doomed to lose its crown at the qualifying competition for the 1988 finals approaches the final stages.

The team which reached the semifinals of the 1982 World Cup in Spain, fitted the European Championship on home soil in 1984 and reached the last four of the 1986 Mexico World Cup, has been dismantled and, after three qualifying games, has yet to enjoy a victory in Group Three.

Michel Platini, now a faded version of the man who inspired the 1984 win, remains in midfield, but France has still been replaced, not only at the top of Group Three, but also on top of Europe, by the impressive Soviet Union and look unlikely to be among the eight teams who will line up for the finals in West Germany next year.

A crushing 2-0 victory by the Soviet team in Paris last October, with goals from Platini's replacement, Oleg Belanov and the inspirational Rund Gallut, although it may face a struggle to overcome the threat of Poland and Greece in Group Five.

In Group Six, Denmark, exhilarating semi-finalists in 1984, looks likely to qualify ahead of Czechoslovakia and in Group Seven World Cup semi-finalist Belgium should confirm its maturing strength by the qualifying ahead of Scotland and Ireland.

Albania, Malta, Norway, Turkey, Cyprus, Finland and Luxembourg, the bottom teams in each of the seven groups, have little hope of qualifying and can plan alternative itineraries for the summer of 1988.

recting its chances will come when it visits the Soviet Union in September, assuming it can win in Norway in June and if the Soviet Union slip in fixtures at home to East Germany or in Norway.

Traditional power Spain, Italy and England have already emerged as likely finalists from Groups One, Two and Four in which each have enjoyed 100 per cent records to date.

They are likely to be joined in the finals by the re-emerging Netherlands, led by prolific striker Marco Van Basten and the inspirational Rund Gallut, although it may face a struggle to overcome the threat of Poland and Greece in Group Five.

In Group Six, Denmark, exhilarating semi-finalists in 1984, looks likely to qualify ahead of Czechoslovakia and in Group Seven World Cup semi-finalist Belgium should confirm its maturing strength by the qualifying ahead of Scotland and Ireland.

Albania, Malta, Norway, Turkey, Cyprus, Finland and Luxembourg, the bottom teams in each of the seven groups, have little hope of qualifying and can plan alternative itineraries for the summer of 1988.

Briton Bruno mauls Tillis as Tyson sizes up boxer

LONDON (R) — Britain's Frank Bruno took a big step towards another shot at the world heavyweight title by pounding James "Quick" Tillis into fifth round submission in their scheduled 10-round bout.

Bruno dominated from the start and finished off the American with a furious combination of left and rights capped off by a thundering right uppercut that brought blood gushing from the American's lip.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Bruno, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.

Tillis, with blood splattered all over his white trunks, signalled to referee John Fasham he had enough and the Tuesday night fight was stopped.</p

Sudan rejects IMF demands

CAIRO (R) — Sudan has rejected a demand by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a currency devaluation because such a move would have a negative impact on its economy, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported.

Finance Minister Bashir Omar, quoted by SUNA, said his government also rejected an IMF demand to lift state subsidies on basic consumer goods.

SUNA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said Mr. Omar made the remarks after a meeting in Khartoum Tuesday with IMF envoy, Mr. Abdul Shakour Shaalan.

Sudan, burdened by a foreign debt of \$10.6 billion, is some \$500 million in arrears to the IMF, which declared it ineligible for fresh loans in February last year.

In February 1985, Sudan announced a 48 per cent devaluation of its pound against the dollar, adjusting the official exchange rate to 2.5 pounds to the U.S. currency.

Since then, it has resisted pressure from main creditors for

more currency adjustments, arguing that past devaluations had failed to boost exports and raised local consumer prices.

Sudan also has an incentive rate of four pounds to the dollar for foreign visitors and remittances by expatriate workers.

Dealers in Khartoum's thriving black market said the dollar was sold at 5.5 pounds Tuesday.

With stringent import regulations and the government increasingly short of foreign currency, black market dollars are used to finance smuggled imports from neighbouring countries, mainly Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia and Zaire.

Western diplomats in Khartoum say the meetings between IMF and Sudanese government officials do not amount to formal talks, but rather an effort by the IMF to monitor Sudan's economic performance.

The diplomats said Sudan hoped a planned four-year economic recovery programme would be acceptable to the IMF as a serious attempt to tackle the country's economic troubles and

persuade its Gulf Arab creditors to pay the IMF arrears.

This, they said, could provide Sudan with a clean bill of health from the IMF that it could take to Western government creditors, grouped informally in the so-called Paris Club, to reschedule debt payments.

Twenty-three per cent of Sudan's total foreign debt is owed to members of the Paris Club, the diplomats say.

Sudan's finance minister said last month the country's IMF representative had told him the fund's executive board was "very pleased with the \$18.5 million arrears we have paid in the past couple of months."

The representative, Mr. Omar Said, reported that IMF Managing Director Michael Camdessus said he would ask Saudi Arabia, to which Sudan owes about \$1.4 billion, to help Khartoum to pay more.

Sudan has an annual debt liability of nearly \$900 million but set aside only some \$200 million to service debts in the fiscal year ending next June 30.

M.E. currency dealers open talks tomorrow

BAHRAIN (R) — Middle East currency dealers meet in Abu Dhabi this weekend amid changing business patterns in which a growing volume of trade has shifted from the Arab World to London.

The 14th congress of the Inter-Arab Cambistic Association also comes at a time when the prospect of a unified Gulf currency system is more real than at any time this decade.

Foreign exchange traders and bank treasurers said these issues, plus the almost relentless slide of the Lebanese pound in war-torn Beirut can be expected to be major talking points.

About 250 traders and treasurers from 115 banks, including ones in London and other major non-Arab financial centres, are expected to attend the conference from late Friday to Sunday.

Bankers said it is difficult to avoid the impression that a growing proportion of transactions in the Saudi riyal market, by far the largest in the region, is being carried out in London.

Trading had been dominated by Saudi Arabia's 11 banks,

money changers in the kingdom and offshore banks in Bahrain.

But bankers said more and more Saudi and Bahrain-based banks are boosting their treasury operations in London.

As recession hit the Middle East and the need for trade finance in the region declined, many offshore banks in Bahrain ran down their currency operations.

Not one of the four major British clearing banks now has a dealing room on the island.

The two major Bahrain-based banks, Arab Banking Corp and Gulf International Bank, have increased their presence in London and Saudi banks are busy upgrading representative offices to branch status to allow dealing.

One economist said: "It is cheaper to run a riyal book in London than staff an expensive offshore operation in Bahrain ...

September 1986 from \$13.4 billion at end-1985 and a 1983 peak of \$15.0 billion.

The shift has changed dealing habits.

Riyal trading in the Gulf on Saturdays and Sundays has become very quiet in the absence of London while some Saudi and Bahrain banks now staff offices on Friday, the Gulf weekend.

Traders say it is difficult to foresee the royal market moving completely out of the region and there are few signs of the Kuwaiti dinar market shifting from its natural base in Kuwait.

But for the first time since the formation of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in 1981 there are signs that a much mooted currency union could come into force soon.

Currency traders said it remains unclear what form a final currency system would take for the six states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

But plans to link the six currencies in a European Monetary

System style with a common peg have been discussed at high level and could be a topic on the GCC's annual summit expected to be held in Saudi Arabia late in the year.

One dealer said: "A lot of exposure is being given to discussions and plans appear to be quite advanced. But in the end a political decision has to be taken to give the go-ahead."

One open question is that of a common peg for currencies. The Kuwaiti dinar is currently linked to a basket of currencies while the other five currencies are either officially or in practice linked to the U.S. dollar.

One further topic for debate is expected to be the continued slide of the Lebanese pound against the dollar and the undermining of the effective capital base of Lebanese banks.

Lebanese authorities have introduced a package of measures to shore up the ailing pound, but bankers say in the final analysis only a political solution to the country's civil war will halt the slide.

South Africa, creditors agree on new terms to repay debt

LONDON (R) — South Africa and its commercial bank creditors have agreed on new terms to repay \$14 billion of debt, extending for three years an agreement freezing interest payments, banking sources said Tuesday.

South Africa froze repayment on \$14 billion of its \$24 billion debt in September 1985 after serious political violence prompted overseas banks to cut credit lines.

Under the so-called "standstill agreement," which was to expire on June 30 but which has now been extended until June 30, 1990, South Africa will not pay interest on this frozen debt.

But the new terms, reached after months of intense negotiations, provide for an immediate repayment to South Africa's creditor banks of three per cent of the frozen debt, the banking sources said. This payment is due on July 15, 1987.

It will be followed by various payments at six-month intervals over the life of the agreement, totalling some \$1.5 billion, they added. These repayments will be determined by a formula based on the life of the loans each creditor bank had extended to South Africa, the bankers said.

The bankers, who declined to be identified, said the agreement also will give banks the option to convert the existing debt into 10-year loans with five year period during which no interest would be paid.

An agreement reached last year allowed for the conversion of the short-term debt covered by the standstill into three-year loans.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Wednesday.

One sterling	1.6120/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3084/89	Canadian dollar
	1.8240/50	West German marks
	2.0600/10	Dutch guilders
	1.5220/30	Swiss francs
	37.76/79	Belgian francs
	6.0700/50	French francs
	1297/1299	Italian lire
	148.78/85	Japanese yen
	6.3650/3700	Swedish crowns
	6.8725/75	Norwegian crowns
	6.8625/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	415.30/80	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were languishing near the day's lows in late trading as the market paused after the run of three consecutive record high closings which started last Friday, dealers said.

By 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 19.5 from Tuesday's record high closing to Wednesday's low of 2,036.7. A lower start on Wall Street on Tuesday contributed modestly to the selling which dwindled to a trickle during the afternoon as operators lost interest in shares. "The market had been due some sort of a correction, so today's moves haven't really come as much of a surprise," one market maker said.

Wednesday's declines were partly exaggerated by the thinness of trading although some dealers saw the decline on Wednesday as nervousness in record territory.

But in the short term many investors are confident prices can pick up after a brief period of consolidation. Underpinning the market is the latest confederation of British industry survey indicating further growth and a belief that the recent string of encouraging corporate results will continue.

A wave of Japanese investment is forecast to break in London in the new tax year starting in April as investors react to changes in Japanese laws regarding overseas stock holdings.

Horoscope and Crosswords not received

Peanuts



Mutt n' Jeff



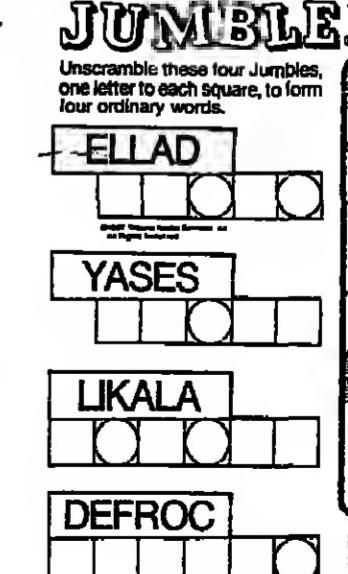
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



Print answer here: THE
 (Answers tomorrow)
 Yesterday's Jumbles: ABYSS WALTZ CORRAL NAUGHT
 Answer: The girls wouldn't trust that cowboy because he was always trying to do this — THROW THE BULL

Death toll in Afghan raid reaches 150 after news of attack on 3rd village

ISLAMABAD (R) — The death toll from Afghan bombing raids into Pakistan rose to almost 150 Wednesday as news reached Islamabad that a third village was attacked on Monday, Pakistani officials said.

About 45 people were killed and 59 injured in the inaccessible village of Lwari Mandi, deep in the tribal area of North Waziristan, they said.

The number killed in two other frontier villages, bombed and rocketed by Afghan warplanes the same day, rose to at least 104 with 145 injured.

The government of Afghan Communist leader Najib has not commented on reports of the bombings that Tuesday had the death toll at 85. But it has dismissed past Pakistan charges of bombing and shelling across the border as baseless.

Pakistan Tuesday protested to

deep in the territory of the Madakel branch of the fiercely independent Waziri tribe.

News of the raid had taken two days to filter out because the village was physically and politically inaccessible, said one official.

"It's physically inaccessible because one has to walk 20-25 miles (35-40 kilometres) to get there, and politically inaccessible because the tribesmen hardly ever allow any government official in," he said.

The bombs destroyed 35-40 shops and some houses and killed 21 camels, he added.

About 35 of the wounded were brought to the district centre of Miranshah and 26 of these transported to Peshawar, capital of North West Frontier Province (NWFP).

The official said the Western-

backed Afghan guerrillas who operate from bases all along the Pakistani side of the frontier, had not been particularly active in Lwari Mandi.

Najib and his Soviet backers accuse Pakistan of helping the West wage an "undeclared war" against his government by arming and training the anti-Communist rebels.

Teri Mangal, the worst-hit of the three villages, is on an important supply route for the guerrillas, known as Mujahideen. It lies close to the border at the head of salient of Pakistani territory, jutting into Afghanistan West of Peshawar.

Provincial government officials in Peshawar said the death toll there had risen to 81 from the original 51, as more bodies were dug out of wrecked buildings.

'Casey heavily involved in supplying contras'

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency director William Casey was heavily involved in the Reagan administration's efforts to get military supplies to Nicaraguan rebels, newspaper reports said Wednesday.

Mr. Casey, now critically ill after brain-tumour surgery, has become the focus for congressional investigations into the scandal, the New York Times reported, citing three unnamed congressmen investigating the Iran-contra scandal.

The three congressmen said they did not know whether Mr. Casey was involved in diverting funds from arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

But one said: "Casey's fingerprints are everywhere. (Lieutenant Colonel Oliver) North surely needed the expertise and help of the CIA to do all the things he did in Central America."

The Washington Post said the probability that Mr. Casey's illness would keep him from testifying would leave large gaps in investigations because Mr. Casey was a leading advocate of U.S. support for the contras and for U.S. arms sales to Iran.

It quoted former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, a member of the presidential commission investigating the Iran arms scandal, as saying recently that the commissioners felt Mr. Casey knew more about the scandal than anyone except Col. North, who was fired from his White House post on the National Security Council on Nov. 25.

The Post gave no details of Mr. Casey acting to supply the rebels

but said it was he who began the U.S. covert aid operation that led to creation of the contras in 1981 and who was one of the contras' chief defenders in the administration.

It also said Mr. Casey wrote a memorandum on Dec. 10, 1985, after a White House meeting expressing confidence that President Reagan would approve U.S. arms sales to Iran if that would free U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

It said Mr. Casey's memo for his own files read: "I suspect (Reagan) would be willing to run the risk and take the heat in the future if this will lead to springing the hostages."

In other developments Tuesday, Senate opponents of aid to the Nicaraguan contras failed again to shut down a filibuster and move toward a vote on a six-month halt in military assistance to the rebels.

The vote was an evenly divided 50-50, or 10 votes short of the 60 needed to end a filibuster.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, an opposition Democrat, said another attempt would be made Wednesday and possibly yet another Thursday. "It depends on how much gain we make," he said.

A first attempt to choke off the filibuster failed Monday, with 46 senators favouring it and 45 voting against it.

However, Sen. Byrd said the real goal now is merely to rally a "constitutional majority" of 51 votes, all that would be required to kill President Reagan's request for an additional \$105 million in aid to the contras when that request reaches the Senate floor later this year.

COLUMNS 7&8

Jewish burial stopped after body mix-up

TEL AVIV (R) — The black-garbed rabbis and seminary students thought they were burying a late Jewish philanthropist from Chicago — until they saw a man in this coffin. A body mix-up at Tel Aviv airport's incoming freight department almost led to the interment of the nun in a grave in the Jewish cemetery in Jerusalem, the Israeli newspaper Davar and Yedioth Ahronoth said. The bodies were sent from the United States for burial in the holy land. The philanthropist's coffin was mistakenly taken to a Christian order in Jerusalem and the nun's to an Orthodox Jewish Hassidic sect in the city. The mistake was discovered during what was supposed to be the American Jew's funeral, when, in accordance with Israeli Jewish tradition, the body was taken out of the coffin for burial. Instead of a corpse wrapped in a Jewish ritual shroud, mourners found the body of a nun, dressed in a white habit, a cross around her neck. The funeral was abruptly stopped, religious officials launched a successful search for the missing philanthropist and Monday both the deceased ended their last journey in the right graves.

Youths plead guilty in father's death

RIVERHEAD, New York (R) — A 17-year-old girl who said her father sexually abused her and the classmate she hired to kill him both pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Cheryl Pierson, 17, crying profusely, told Judge Harvey Sherman she paid \$400 to Sean Pica, also 17, for the Feb. 15, 1986, shooting of her father, James Pierson, in the driveway of their home in the New York suburb of Selden. "I told him I wanted him to kill my father because my father had sexually and physically abused me," the girl said. Pica said he hid behind a tree and fired a .22-caliber rifle at Pierson when he left for work. "He fell to the ground," Pica said. "I walked over to him and pumped four more rounds into his body. Then I went to school." The judge said he would consider placing Ms. Pierson on probation, in which case she would not go to jail. He said Pica would get between 8½ and 25 years in prison.

Thieves steal couturier's collection

MILAN, Italy (R) — Thieves have stolen Italian couturier Krizia's entire 1987-88 autumn winter collection, the fashion house has said. A spokeswoman said the thieves broke into the main Krizia showroom in Milan on Monday night and made off with some 1,600 garments worth about \$800 million lire (\$615,000). The collection was presented at the Milan fashion shows earlier this month. The spokeswoman said it was feared black marketeers intended to flood the market with cheap copies. "The biggest risk is that the people who commissioned the theft will enter the market before us with thousands of imitations," the spokeswoman said.

1,388 Americans imprisoned abroad

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 1,300 Americans are locked up in foreign jails, and the State Department says it is unable to ensure humane treatment for some of them. At the end of last year, 1,388 Americans in 79 nations were serving sentences or awaiting trial on charges ranging from border jumping to murder, according to a recent State Department report. One-third of the prisoners were jailed for drug offenses. Mexico, with 313 Americans in jail, led the list followed by West Germany with 166, Canada with 163 and Britain with 88.

Hu attends Chinese parliament session

PEKING (R) — Former Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang attended a Chinese parliamentary session Wednesday in his first public appearance since his dismissal in January.

Mr. Hu took his place on the platform of the massive auditorium of Peking's Great Hall of the People as 5,000 delegates gathered for the opening meeting of the National People's Congress annual session.

Mr. Hu was dismissed from the top Communist Party job in mid-January after being accused of "mistakes," including a failure to combat Western political ideas. He had not been seen in public since.

Mr. Hu took his seat in the second front row with two empty seats between him and Premier Zhao Ziyang, who replaced him.

Greek church supporters clash with Athens police

ATHENS (R) — Fist fights erupted Wednesday between supporters of the Greek Orthodox Church and police as bishops held a service protesting government plans to take over church lands.

Shouting "hands off our church" and "shame, shame," thousands of church supporters chased police who apparently tried to unplug a loudspeaker system relaying the service outside the church of St. Panтелейmon.

Police said there were no injuries or arrests.

Bomb explodes in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM (R) — A car bomb exploded early Wednesday near a synagogue in central Stockholm, police said.

No one was injured. The car was destroyed, three others were damaged and dozens of windows were shattered.

No one had claimed responsibility and no connection with the synagogue had been established, they said.

Chaim Ben-Ari, head of Stock-

Haughey pledges to honour Anglo-Irish agreement

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Ireland's new Prime Minister Charles Haughey has promised to honour the Anglo-Irish agreement on Northern Ireland.

Reversing a pre-election pledge, he said Tuesday he would not seek to renegotiate any part of the accord.

Before the Feb. 17 general election, he repeatedly indicated he wanted to renegotiate parts of the accord that he said clashed with Ireland's constitutional claim to Northern Ireland.

But he told the Dail, or lower house of the Irish parliament, there was no question of renegotiating any part of it.

The Fianna Fail leader was voted in as prime minister by a vote of 83 to 82 in the Dail on March 10. He beat former Prime

Minister Garret Fitzgerald in the general election but fell three seats short of winning an outright majority.

The Anglo-Irish agreement was signed by Mr. Fitzgerald and British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher on Nov. 15, 1985.

The accord gives the government of the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic a formal consultative role in the running of predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland.

The Post gave no details of Mr. Casey acting to supply the rebels

2nd Marine suspect held for Moscow espionage

WASHINGTON (R) — A second Marine has been arrested on suspicion of espionage-related activity at the U.S. embassy in Moscow, the Defense Department said.

It said Corporal Arnold Bracy, 21, of New York City, was jailed Tuesday as a result of the continuing investigation of Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, accused of espionage at the U.S. embassies in Moscow and Vienna in the last two years.

Lonetree was seduced and recruited by a Soviet woman who worked at the embassy, according to published reports.

involvement in the same or separate activities.

A Marine Corps official said he did not know whether the two had collaborated. He also said it would be inappropriate to comment on whether they are additional suspects.

Lonetree has been formally charged with identifying U.S. intelligence agents and turning over other secret information to Soviet agents in Moscow and Vienna in the past two years.

The defense department and Marine Corps said Bracy's tour at the U.S. embassy in Moscow overlapped Lonetree's but they gave no details on whether Bracy and Lonetree were accused of

Abrams: U.S. will not abandon Nicaraguan rebels

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's administration will never abandon the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels and fully expects to win more aid for them later this year, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams has said.

Mr. Abrams, a key manager of the aid programme, spoke confidently in a meeting with a private research group despite continued efforts by congressional critics to end U.S. support for the rebels fighting Managua's leftist government.

"The administration is not

going to abandon the resistance under any circumstances," Mr. Abrams told a reception organized by the Ethics and Public Policy Centre.

He said a vote next September or October on Reagan's request for \$105 million in 1988 for the rebels would go in the president's favour.

In Tegucigalpa, Nicaraguan rebels Tuesday reported combat with government troops in several Nicaraguan provinces and promised to paralyse Nicaragua with attacks on energy and economic targets.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etterson

WESTWARD HO!
By Hank Harrington

ACROSS

- 1 — Xiangping
- 5 Old West
- 10 Dope
- 13 Tull tale
- 15 Farm machine
- 18 Fr. lady; abbr.
- 19 — a customer
- 22 Good-bye pres.
- 24 Swiss river
- 25 Total
- 26 Budweiser
- 28 Onion
- 30 Wondering
- 31 Deport abbr.
- 32 Packing areas
- 35 Seven

DOWN

- 1 Pedestrian part
- 2 Green lamb
- 3 Are without
- 4 Old West loans
- 5 Bees port
- 6 Groom
- 7 Part of an hr.
- 8 Dressed abbr.
- 9 Old West
- 10 Big hit
- 11 Famous instrument maker
- 12 Each
- 13 Bed type
- 14 Prefers for
- 15 Or. letters
- 16 Salmon
- 20 Camp eight
- 21 Serape
- 22 Banner; Fr.
- 23 Sherry
- 24 Diamond finesses
- 25 Queen of
- 26 You're running into double trouble! Let Charles Goren help you find your way through the maze of DOUBLES for penalties and for takeout. For a copy of his "DOUBLES" booklet, send \$1.25 to "Goren-Doubles" care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426 Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."
- 27 —
- 28 —
- 29 —
- 30 —
- 31 —
- 32 —
- 33 —
- 34 —
- 35 —
- 36 Indian transportation
- 39 Peas
- 40 Gr. market
- 41 Shugih creek
- 42 Peafly
- 43 Artic
- 44 Castle
- 45 Leo; mese.
- 46 Lure; Critical
- 47 Kind of race
- 48 Building wing
- 49 Caulking stuff
- 50 Groom
- 51 Distress call
- 52 Old West trail
- 53 Sea 44 O
- 54 Old West
- 55 Old West
- 56 Old West
- 57 Old West meat
- 58 Simple sugars
- 59 Headed
- 60 Musical Shaw
- 61 See birds
- 62 Amazons
- 63 Amazons
- 64 Mountain
- 65 Mountain
- 66 Ethnically
- 67 Machine part
- 68 Light wood
- 69 Rocker stage
- 70 Old West
- 71 Old West meat
- 72 On wheels
- 73 Yorkie native
- 74 Milk explosive
- 75 Willow
- 76 Old West
- 77 Horse
- 78 Sheep
- 79 —
- 80 Like; aut.
- 81 Gr. letter
- 82 Fife city
- 83 Common query
- 84 Prods
- 85 Old West trail
- 86 Sea 44 O
- 87 Puff
- 88 Group of old
- 89 Group of eight
- 90 Simple sugars
- 91 Musical Shaw
- 92 Corrida word
- 93 Weight
- 94 —
- 95 Pulled
- 96 Playing spots
- 97 Headache
- 98 Nostalgia
- 99 —
- 100 —
- 101 —
- 102 —
- 103 —
- 104 —
- 105 —
- 106 —
- 107 —
- 108 —
- 109 —
- 110 —
- 111 —
- 112 —
- 113 —
- 114 —
- 115 —
- 116 —
- 117 —
- 118 —
- 119 —
- 120 —
- 121 —
- 122 —
- 123 —
- 124 —
- 125 —
- 126 —
- 127 —
- 128 —
- 129 —
- 130 —
- 131 —
- 132 —
- 133 —
- 134 —
- 135 —
- 136 —
- 137 —
- 138 —
- 139 —
- 140 —
- 141 —
- 142 —
- 143 —
- 144 —
- 145 —
- 146 —
- 147 —
- 148 —
- 149 —
- 150 —
- 151 —
- 152 —
- 153 —
- 154 —
- 155 —
- 156 —
- 157 —
- 158 —
- 159 —
- 160 —
- 161 —
- 162 —
- 163 —
- 164 —
- 165 —
- 166 —
- 167 —
- 168 —
- 169 —
- 170 —
- 171 —
- 172 —
- 173 —
- 174 —
- 175 —
- 176 —
- 177 —
- 178 —
- 179 —
- 180 —
- 181 —
- 182 —
- 183 —
- 184 —
- 185 —
- 186 —
- 187 —
- 188 —
- 189 —